



515 N. Flower Street
Santa Ana, CA 92703
(714) 834-3397
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Transcript

Newsletter of the Orange County Public Law Library

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FLORIDA MEETS CALIFORNIA IN THE RECALL ELECTION? THE EXPERIENCES OF TWO POLL WORKERS

by Karen Wood, Government Documents Assistant

The Los Angeles Times has called the California Recall “the most important election in recent memory.” California is the fifth largest economy in the world, so the choice of its Governor is very serious business. It is only the second time in history that a U.S. governor has been recalled. It cost Orange County alone \$1.5 to \$2 million, not to mention what it cost the State as a whole, according to the Registrar of Voters. After many stops and starts, the confusing recall went forward on Oct. 7th. Two staff members at OCPLL served as poll volunteers and the following is a summation of their experiences:

The media was predicting a very large turnout. How was it?

70% of Orange County voters turned out to vote, according to local newspapers. Voters had very strong opinions on both sides; they were very energized. There was a line of about 25 people waiting for the polls to open at the church where one of our volunteers worked—a first according to one poll worker who had been volunteering there for several years. Some people had to wait over an hour and some even gave up and went home.

Were people confused about which polling places they were supposed to go to?

Yes. Because the Registrar of Voters had just a short time to prepare for this election, it made it difficult to get enough trained poll workers to staff all of the usual polling places: of the 1,700 polling places in the county, only 476 were used for this election. As a result, many voters had to go to a different location than where they usually had

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KATHY SCHWEITZER, NETWORK ADMINISTRATOR

by Margaret Rogers, Cataloging Technician

Kathy Schweitzer assumed the Network Administrator position after Carole Brotherton's retirement in July 2003. Kathy came to OCPLL in April 2000 as Network Technician.

Kathy was born in Pennsylvania and received her B.A. in Criminal Justice Administration at Alvernia College in Reading, PA. She also has a paralegal background which she felt she needed in working with the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty of Animals. In Pennsylvania, the SPCA, not the police, is charged with policing animal problems. Before coming to California in 1995, Kathy was working as a criminal law defense paralegal.

Kathy also has a lot of computer experience and is always working on updating her skills. Because of her extensive computer experience, St. John's Knits in Irvine hired her as their Computer Operations Manager. She held that position until coming to OCPLL where she uses her computer skills and legal background. In August 2000 Kathy had an article “Juris Doctor Doolittle” in the Transcript (v. 5, issue 3) about animal de

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gone. This created problems for both the poll volunteers and for the voters. At one polling place, poll volunteers were told to not turn anyone away and to use provisional ballots for those people who went to the wrong place. At another polling site, the volunteers were told to use the provisional ballots only for those who lived in the city of the polling place and if the voters were from other cities, they couldn't use the provisional ballots.

Did people complain about the new system? There had been a lot of controversy about the State not having enough time to implement a new polling system. Did it work? Were people confused? Were there problems with the size of the ballot? Did a lot of people make mistakes and have to start all over again? Did people complain about having trouble finding the name of their candidates because the names were scrambled?

The biggest complaint was from people not being on the list of voters. Nobody complained about the scrambled list of candidates. Everyone seemed to expect that before hand. There were surprisingly few instances of voters making mistakes and asking for a new ballot. Some voters used an "X" to mark the boxes in their ballots instead of filling them in, as the directions stated, and they had to redo their ballots.

How was it different from the last time you volunteered at the polls? (It was the second time for both OCPLL employees).

This time the procedures were a little different because of the larger ballot size and the method of marking the ballot (voters used a pen instead of using punch cards). Because there were fewer polling places, there were more poll workers at each location. The roster of voter names was divided alphabetically. There was more traffic at schools as parents dropped off their children while voters simultaneously arrived early in the morning to cast their votes.

How were you compensated?

They received \$20 to attend training and \$50 to work at the polls, plus their regular salary from the Law Library.

How many hours did you end up working?

They started at 6:30 in the morning and ended after 10:00 at night. After such a long shift, it became more and more uncomfortable sitting in the folding chairs and trying to decipher voters' accents and unusual spellings of last names. Neither one of OCPLL's volunteers had time to stop to eat dinner!

What was the most usual question or situation that you encountered as a poll worker?

One of our volunteers called her experience: "Florida meets California in Fullerton." She thought that her polling station was very poorly manned. The inspector was so slow in processing people waiting to vote that several voters started shouting that he had to leave and let someone else replace him. She said there was almost a riot because voters were so angry about it. At the same precinct, one of the elderly voters leaned over against the flimsy voting booth and the entire booth collapsed with him inside. Luckily, the paramedics didn't need to be called. Because there was such a large turnout, the poll workers had to call to request another ballot box and more backup. Relief didn't come until 7:00.


At our other volunteer's polling place there were problems, too. One man came in shouting that Arnold had already won and had to be told to leave, and another voter complained that it was wrong that identification wasn't requested to prove you were eligible to vote. "Aren't you concerned about fraud?" the poll workers were asked, as if they made up the rules.

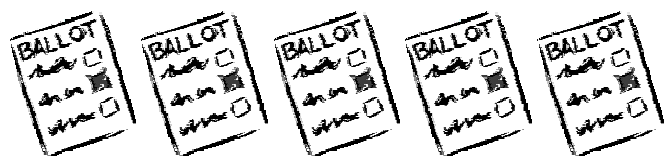
Was the training you received adequate?

Both volunteers said no. More training is needed--especially in regards to the confusion about the provisional ballots. Technically, voters shouldn't have been turned away when they went to the wrong polling places: they should have been allowed to vote by provisional ballots. These are put in a separate ballot box and later gone over by officials who confirm whether or not the voter is registered. This information was not uniformly communicated to the inspectors and poll workers.

Why did you volunteer? Would you do it again?

Both volunteers said that they were inspired to be part of an historical election. Both stressed the need for younger volunteers to help out the senior citizens who make up the majority of poll volunteers and who sometimes need a helping hand when voters get angry and impatient. They would be willing to do it again, despite the problems they encountered.

The library is very grateful to and proud of these two stellar "points of light" who gave of their time and even went without dinner to be a part of history. 



AFFIRMATIVE ACTION, DISCRIMINATION & DIVERSITY

by John Patrick Quigley, Saturday Supervisor

In June, two U.S. Supreme Court cases provided opposite results for admissions at the University of Michigan. The majority opinions (both with vigorous dissents) seem to say that affirmative action can't justify discrimination, but a desire for diversity might.

AFFIRMING AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

Three Justices (Stevens, Souter and Ginsberg) would have affirmed the University's admissions policies in both cases. Justice Ginsburg's dissent in the Gratz case cites studies showing large disparities from the norm for minorities in unemployment, poverty, health care and education, and asserts that "...the Constitution is color conscious to prevent discrimination being perpetuated and to undo the effects of past discrimination."

DISSING DISCRIMINATION

Four Justices (Rehnquist, Scalia, Kennedy and Thomas) would have invalidated the University's admissions policies in both cases, as unconstitutional racial discrimination. The Court's only African-American member, Justice Clarence Thomas, argued in his dissent in the Grutter case that *any* discrimination in favor of minorities stigmatizes their achievements (approvingly commented on by African-American journalist, Thomas Sowell, in the *Orange County Register's* opinion section, on June 27, 2003).

It's not surprising that achieving minorities would resent affirmative action, which they view as counter-productive to eliminating bias in our society. It not only alienates many in non-favored groups, but most likely causes discrimination outside the sheltered halls of academia. One might choose one doctor or lawyer over another who is known to have been initially selected by less rigorous standards. If this is a racist choice, it is the logical result of a racist and divisive social policy. The chief beneficiaries of this policy are those in *non-favored* groups whom Justice Thomas calls the "know-it-all elites" – often the noisiest supporters of affirmative action. This is a view seldom publicized.

Of course, Supreme Court Justices and popular journalists are also elites and cannot speak for all minorities, many of whom may gain advantage from preferential treatment. Thomas argues that this does them no favors when they are pushed into programs in which they may be more likely to fail, and are still stigmatized even if they don't.

Another aspect of affirmative action is suggested by recent news stories about Jayson Blair, an African-American newsman who fabricated elements of his articles, initially overlooked by the *New York Times*. Blair

seems unrepentant, blaming racism for his misdeeds. The issue is not whether the Times should favor diversity in its staff. Nor is it whether others are equally guilty of distorting news. (Easily believed, especially at the Times! Sowell (ibid) criticizes a Times lead article that refers to "the broad societal consensus in favor of affirmative action in higher education.") The real issue is the effect of patronizing on those who never learn to take responsibility for their own welfare.

In his dissent, Justice Thomas quotes from Frederick Douglass, nineteenth-century abolitionist and African-American, speaking on What the Black Man Wants: "Let him alone! ... [Y]our interference is doing him positive injury."

DEVISING DIVERSITY

The "swing votes" in these cases were by Justices O'Connor and Breyer. O'Connor, who wrote the Court's opinion in Grutter, adopted Justice Powell's individual opinion in a case from California, where Powell cast the deciding votes: Universities have a compelling state interest in furthering diversity in their student bodies, to broaden the educational experience of all students, and may use race consciousness for that purpose, but will be closely scrutinized by the courts. [*Regents of University of California v. Bakke*, 438 U.S. 265 (1978), GEN3 KF101.A2U5. Records on microforms, MICRO KF8733.5.U5, are in the microform cabinets, filed by docket number 76-811 (1977/78). Also see *Bakke & the Politics of Equality: friends and foes in the classroom of litigation*, GEN3 KF4155.O53 1985.]

The current cases illustrate unconstitutional and constitutional admissions programs for fostering diversity (the nation's new buzz-word). *Gratz v. Bollinger*, 123 S.Ct. 2411, 156 L.Ed.2d 257, struck down (6-3) the University of Michigan's undergraduate admissions policy favoring minorities, but *Grutter v. Bollinger*, 123 S.Ct. 2325, 156 L.Ed.2d 304, approved (5-4) a more holistic policy for its law school [GEN3 KF101.A3S9 & KF101.U5L3. Records on microforms are filed by docket numbers 02-516 & 02-241.] O'Connor explains her distinction between the cases in the first paragraph of her concurring opinion in Gratz. It was OK for the Grutter case to include race among other factors in individually evaluating each applicant. But the point system in the Gratz case, with specific points awarded to all minority applicants, was too much like quotas.

The cases hopefully leave room for some diversity in state policy. A state's voters may apparently change this policy, as they did in California with Proposition

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209, promoted by African-American businessman, Ward Connerly. [California Constitution Article I, Section 31. This was upheld against constitutional attack in *Hi-Voltage Wire Works, Inc. v. City of San Jose* (unanimous opinion authored by African-American Justice Janice Brown), 24 Cal.4th 537 (2000), GEN3 KFC45.A24, and *Coalition for Economic Equity v. Wilson*, 110 F.3d 1431 (1997), GEN3 KF105.F43. Certiorari for the latter case was denied by the U.S. Supreme Court, which is defended in "A Progressive Reply to the ACLU on Proposition 209", 39 *Santa Clara Law Review* 141-183 (1998), GEN4 K23.A68.]

TIMELINE

Justice O'Connor "expect[s]" that racial preferences will not be necessary for diversity in 25 years (a generation). Well, Bakke was decided a generation ago. The landmark case of *Brown v. Board of Education*, 347 U.S. 483 (1954), GEN3 KF101.A2U5, was decided two generations ago, when I personally experienced the diversity that already existed at the University of Michigan. While an undergraduate, my best friends were Chinese. Across the corridor, two friendly African-American students invested a lot of time teaching me to play bridge, which really broadened my horizons when I learned not to play with them for money. At the end of the corridor, older Korean War veterans included a self-proclaimed Nazi.

While an impoverished law student, I shared a cellar with two Jewish liberals and two vehemently anti-Zionist communists. The Kurdish communist, who slept in the kitchen, was just one of many foreign students that I met at the university. Older and bolder, I also socialized with a strangely diverse array of female law and other students.

As an evolving conservative, I was a minority in the cellar and on campus – almost as rare as the Nazi (who will always be at the end of the corridor). But I suspect that most advocates of collegiate diversity do not include political opinions that diverge to the right.



ON DISPLAY AMERICAN INDIAN HERITAGE MONTH

by Mora Prestinary, Reference Librarian

The Library Book Display for the month of November will highlight National American Indian Heritage Month by featuring profiles of prominent American Indian lawyers and jurists. A list of books of Indian resources in the Library will also be included as well as an exhibit of some of these materials.

Ask a Librarian Question of the Quarter

by Mora Prestinary, Reference Librarian

Q: Who can I sue in Small Claims Court?

A: "You can sue just about any defendant-person, partnership, corporation, LLC, government entity-in California Small Claims Court, as long as they do business in California". From *Everybody's Guide to Small Claims Court in California* GEN3 KFC976.Z9W37

For more information see these web sites :

California Courts Self-Help Center

<http://www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp/smallclaims/>

Legal Aid Society of Orange County

<http://www.legal-aid.com/smlclms.html>

California Department of Consumer Affairs

http://www.dca.ca.gov/legal/small_claims/

PHUONG HA

by Margaret Rogers, Cataloging Technician

Phuong Ha joined the OCPLL staff in September as a member of the Network Services Department. Phuong was born in Vietnam and came to the United States with an uncle and cousin in 1981. His father was already here living in Hayward, CA, which is in the Bay Area; his mother and two brothers came two years later. Phuong is the second oldest in his family and he has 3 brothers and 2 sisters.

Phuong's family moved to southern California several years later and Phuong attended Santiago High School in Garden Grove. He attended Cal State University Long Beach majoring in business management and receiving a Management Information Systems (MIS) degree in 1999.

Phuong had worked as a field technician for a computer company until he came to OCPLL. He spends his time away from work working on his computer at home where he lives with his parents. For recreation, he lifts weights and plays pool.

Phuong plans on visiting his grandmother and uncle in Vietnam next year when he has his first vacation.

Welcome aboard, Phuong, we are glad to have you at OCPLL.

Arnold, Harassment and the Quest for Social Redemption

by W. Clifford Vining, Reference Assistant
A somewhat semi-reformed barbarian himself

“Why do boys want their windows open wide?” [said the mother]
“Warm blood” [said the son, Jim Nightshade]
“Warm blood.” She stood alone. “That’s the story of all our sorrows. And don’t ask why.”
The door shut.

-Ray Bradbury, *Something Wicked This Way Comes*

Amazing karma! Amazing Arnold! “What goes around...” and all the rest. But before I get to the rest of the political wreckage, let me insert this rather sober note to my earnest attempts at some measure of levity, to wit:

This most excellent library, charged with a mission to serve the public, both lay and professional, is in possession of a multitude of books on the topic of Sexual Harassment. Please see the bay of books around KF3467. Members of the lay public, of course, have no mandate to restrain their natural impulses for vengeance. If you are a legal professional, however, you are under a moral mandate to always strive for justice, rather than simply following the easier path. This mandate is what your training should have taught you, and your work experience among your fellows should have nurtured and supported. We live in difficult times, and the stress can often be crushing. As you are aware, the general public requires your service, even as they hold your profession in general contempt. Yet, it is never too late to regain your former presumptive honor and societal esteem if, and only if, you walk the path of justice. Our world has had enough of piracy, legal or otherwise.

It is also having enough of harassment, not to even mention trampling upon one’s personal and private sovereignty in other venues of social interchange. Not only that, but many folks are getting sick of being forced to learn how to dance on the egg shells of “political correctness”, which often is an undue regard for undue sensitivity. Many are tired of living under a cloud of constantly being threatened by civil liability suits or expulsion from one sort of institution or another¹. If some barbaric bombastic boor forgets his mother-mannered couth and uninvitingly gropes and fondles, many men would want to get up close and personal with the offender. In fact, many women would want their men willing to defend their honor, or at least some measure of their pride without too much deliberation. Sadly, however, unwarranted “legalism” and eggshell walking are getting in the way of the maintenance of a society worthy of the name, civilization. Law should not be used as a substitute for the advancement of manners.

Now, back to the wreckage.

19TH CENTURY REVISITED

Consider this: in the 19th century, that last great period of American poet Walt Whitman’s barbaric “yeewoup” (or whatever), the Democrats were tagged as the party of the “3R’s”. No, not readin’, ‘rightin’, and ‘rithmetic. Those particular three motivated one and all to improve themselves without too deep a regard to the petty hatreds of party politics, though modified by real hurts and genuine yearnings, of course. Back then the standards of achievement, seemingly, were seamless. They were applicable to one and all, if you ignore slavery and the slaughter of our indigenous nations, whose members possessed special interests of their own to survive and flourish, but that is a sad story for another day, and I’m trying to make this one sort of happy. So....

Today - naturally enough given the raw and painful condition of human nature when left too long in the rain, - today the catchword is “mosaic” or “diversity”. There is very little seamlessness around. There’s some resemblance of procedural cohesiveness, but not all that much. It’s just groups, clans, tribes and associations against other groups, clans, tribes and associations. There’s very little “united we stand” beside the words. But the *people* as working people are fed up even as they work to keep their own particular walls of insularity strong and apparently insurmountable. So, there is all this “my groupness” against “your groupness”, and, as seen from the dove’s-eye-view, the cultural situation was bound to create the emotional composting chemistry for...rebellion...for romance of purpose...and yes...for the let’s have fun-rum of campaign engagement. And therein lies the karmic twist. Today, the party of the political 3R’s, “rum, romance and rebellion”, is increasingly belonging to the Republicans, of all people.

This 3R’s tag, of course, is much closer to the human condition of possessing “warm blood”. This is the metaphoric blood and fire in the belly to produce and create and enjoy life. It is the blood of the profit and wage motive of production and acquisition, a motive radical to being born human. It is the motive of the body-soul breathing. You hear it with the first gasp of a breath for life when a child comes into the world. Now, slowly, steadily but as certain as the moon working its

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natural magic on the sea, the tides of “populism” inherent in all political parties of one stripe or another are shifting, especially out here in the promised land of California, where all kinds of folks across the political and ethnic spectrum suddenly became restless. But, heck, Californians have always been restless.

OUT OF THE RESTLESS WILDERNESS

So, groomed and grown from this always potentially volatile, energizing mix of humanity, stands before the mind’s bench our governor-elect, he of Hummer fame. It is as if he decided to come out of a wilderness of longing in search of a higher destiny of social acceptance. He spoke and instantly became a magnet. Yes, he sinned, to use a very old fashioned word. And I could be very wrong, but a little angel tells me that his heart was and is still honest. The movie lot was his personal terroritory given to him by the entertainment industry’s institutionalized spinelessness². He always knew what he was doing. Yet, he did not. He is not a man of words. Action is his natural language. When one gets to play king for real, the soul’s vulnerable and sensitive state can easily leave rational restraints and enter into the primal vaults of one’s deeper insecurities and hungers. Caught in this emotional vortex, one can suddenly lose the crown of inherited wisdom and morph into... a scumbag, something far worse, or even into a kind of otherworldly gentleness depending upon one’s educational antecedents and supporting circle of alleged friends.

Let him pay the penalty, if penalty to pay he must, but he does not deserve the punishment of social shunning or political crucifixion. The new governor-elect was never, to my awareness, much of a seducer. He is too honest. He knows what “is”, is. He does not engage in sophist pretensions. Groping and fondling within his kingdom, needing a good kick in the behind, he nevertheless regarded women as spiritually equal. Seducers, on the other hand, regard women as spiritual inferiors. Arnold was king of the frat boys at a toga party. He was having too much of a thoughtless good time to engage in the sweet-nothing tactics of willful seduction. I’ll bet his wife, Maria Shriver, knew this, and that is why, in part, she still loves him and sticks with him...and why the female vote followed her lead.³

THE QUEST FOR REDEMPTION

Our governor-elect may yet prove worthy of so-

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LOOKING AT THE WEB

by Mora Prestinary, Reference Librarian



National American Indian Heritage Month web sites of interest:

- Native American Public Telecommunications
<http://nativetelecom.org/links/moreorgs.html>
- California Indian Legal Services
<http://www.calindian.org/links.htm>
- National Indian Law Library
<http://www.narf.org/nill/tribaldocs.html>
- Handbook of Federal Indian Law
<http://thorpe.ou.edu/cohen.html>
- Code of Federal Regulations, Title 25 – Indians
<http://www.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/cfrassembled.cgi?title=200325>
- Indian Trust Fund
<http://www.doi.gov/indiantrust/>


KEY AFFIRMATIVE ACTION CASES

- Gratz v. Bollinger 123 S. Ct. 2411 (2003)
<http://caselaw.lp.findlaw.com/scripts/getcase.pl?court=us&vol=000&invol=02-516>
- Grutter v. Bollinger 123 S. Ct. 2325 (2003)
<http://caselaw.lp.findlaw.com/scripts/getcase.pl?court=us&vol=000&invol=02-241>
- Regents of the University of California v. Bakke (1978)
<http://caselaw.lp.findlaw.com/scripts/getcase.pl?court=US&vol=438&invol=265>
- Brown v. Board of Education (1954)
<http://caselaw.lp.findlaw.com/scripts/getcase.pl?navby=case&court=us&vol=347&page=483>

INFORMATION ON THE CALIFORNIA RECALL VOTE

- <http://www.ss.ca.gov/elections/recall.htm>

CALIFORNIA COURTS SELF-HELP CENTER IN SPANISH

- Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California
<http://www.sucorte.ca.gov/> 


cial redemption. He may help bring new and bright jobs to California. He may help tame the too wildly spending ones in Sacramento, as well as the brazen thugs in our high schools and flesh-ripping, ear-splitting, boom-boxing, bullet-piercing streets. He may help stop the usual politics – the usual social relations – of spit, spite and scorn. He may actually build strong and lasting bridges among all groups, bridges built on the enduring principles of justice, civility, and social inclusivity, rather than on pay-offs and IOU's to special interests.

Then again, despite his promises, nothing too sweeping may occur, and politics as usual will continue to dominate the scene.

But, for the immediate moment, it is nice to think of what may happen. It is nice to think of a culture of *multiple ethnic acceptance and regard and gracious material production* under time-tested standards of civil courtesy, with a proper respect for just laws resting comfortably in every citizen's heart. It is nice to think of a culture of natural grace in place of legislative disgrace.

¹The world of higher academics, for example, is suffused with eggshell walking. See internationally distinguished professor Allan Charles Kors', *The Shadow University: The Betrayal of Liberty on America's Campuses*, at GEN2 LC72.2.K67 1998.


²Sexual misconduct is always unacceptable, but such lapses pale in comparison to other forms of Hollywood's "spinelessness". The most flagrant example in my memory was the death of actor Vic Morrow and two children in 1982 as a consequence of a director's reckless misconduct in his use of explosives despite the warnings of experts.

³For election results see the November 2003 issue of *California Journal*, pgs. 12, 13 GEN4 K3.A4. 

Kathy Schweitzer
(Continued from page 1)

fense. Kathy and her assistant Phuong have upgraded the computers at the public stations to Pentium 4s as part of the Library's continuing improvement program.

Kathy comes from a large family and has six brothers and one sister and they kept their parents hopping while growing up. Kathy is a tinkerer; she loves taking things apart and putting them back together. With her father's help, Kathy rebuilt a 1937 Chevy and is thinking about doing this again. Kathy loves animals and is always adopting dogs from animal shelters; she has 3 dogs, 1 cat, and 2 birds right now.

Congratulations, Kathy, on your promotion to Network Administrator! 

What's New From The Depository

by Karen Wood, Government Documents Assistant

The most interesting and newsworthy document we have just received from the Federal Government is *Joint Inquiry into Intelligence Community Activities Before and After the Terrorist Attacks of September 11, 2001* (SUDOC Y 1.1/5:107-351). This is the Congressional report that made the headlines when the Bush Administration chose to black out 28 pages that allegedly document Saudi government ties to the hijackers. The White House had said that these pages jeopardize the continuing investigation into terrorist funding. Check it out and see for yourself. When you see pages full of declassified documents with the words "Top Secret" crossed out on top, you almost feel as if you should be looking over your shoulder. You can read the tragically disregarded e-mails dated July 10, 2001 from the FBI in Phoenix warning that Osama Bin Laden is sending Al Queda members to flight school in the United States. You can also read about how the CIA knew of terrorist links to two of the hijackers yet failed to put them on a watchlist until it was too late. It's a heart-breaking admission by the government of all the missed opportunities and "pervasive problems of information sharing" between the CIA, FBI, and FAA that led to this nation's worst terrorist attack. You feel like you're really being privy to "top secret" information, despite the 28 blacked out pages. At over 500 pages, it is one of the meatiest investigations into conditions leading up to the attacks. I feel like it will be studied in schools years from now—it's that important of an historical document.

Here are some other documents from the state and federal government, distributed to OCLL free of charge (because we are a depository library):

Batterer Intervention Programs: Where Do We Go From Here?
SUDOC J 28.15/2:B 32

California Tenants: a Guide to Residential Tenants' and Landlords' Rights and Responsibilities.
GEN3 KFC145 .Z9C35 2003

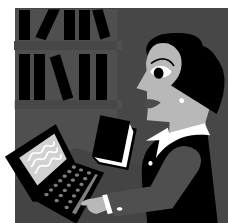
A Consumers Guide to Automotive Repair in California
CALIF CC971.C64 2003

Governor's Office of Emergency Services: Its Oversight of the State's Emergency Plans and Procedures Needs Improvement While Its Future Ability to Respond to Emergencies May be Hampered By Aging Equipment and Funding Concerns
CALIF CA1620 .E64

Guide to Medicare Supplement Insurance 2002 ed.
GEN3 KF3608 .A4A52 2002

Treatment, Services, and Intervention Programs for Child Delinquents
SUDOC J 32.2:C 43/TREAT


See additional new government documents included in the September 2003 Acquisitions list. 



FROM THE CIRCULATION DESK

by Patti Walter, Circulation Technician

CHANGES ARE COMING

Due to substantial price increases in legal books and software, our library will implement changes to the borrowing rules. Effective November 3, 2003, attorney and resident borrowers may borrow up to 5 items. If the checked out items include tape sets, special rules apply. During December and January each year, only 2 tape sets may be checked out at a time and during the rest of the year, 4 tape sets may be checked out at a time, within the overall borrowed items count. A complete tape set counts as a single item for the count of items borrowed. 

NEW JURY INSTRUCTIONS

Judicial Council of California Civil Jury Instructions (CACI), GEN3 KFC1047.A65J8 2003 (by Lexis) and GEN3 KFC1047.A65J82 (by West), is now available at the reference desk and to check out. They're also on the Internet at <http://www.courtinfo.ca.gov/reference/documents/civiljuryinst.pdf>. CACI is intended to replace the long-standard *Book of Approved Jury Instructions (BAJI)*, published by a committee of the Los Angeles Superior Court, and includes cross-reference tables between BAJI and the new instructions.

California Jury Instructions – Criminal (CALJIC) 7th Edition, GEN3 KFC1171.A65 2003, also from the Los Angeles Superior Court, was previously received this summer.

CJER Mandatory Criminal Jury Instructions Handbook Twelfth Edition, GEN3 KFC1171.C5 2003, is our most recently received material.

"SOURCES FOR JURY INSTRUCTIONS" (Research Guide 16 – 2003 Rev), available at the reference desk, identifies other jury instructions carried by the library.



OCPLL will be closed for the following Court Holidays



November 27 & 28, 2003, Thanksgiving
December 25, 2003, Christmas
January 1, 2004, New Years Day
January 19, 2004 Martin Luther King Day
February 12, 2004, Abraham Lincoln's Birthday
February 16, 2003, President's Day



****December 24, 2003 Special Hours: Open 8:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.****

Regular Library Hours

Monday-Thursday	8 am-10 pm
Friday	8 am-6 pm
Saturday	9 am-6 pm

Closed Sundays and Court Holidays

The Orange County Public Law Library
derives its income
from a portion of the filing fees in civil cases
heard in the Superior Courts of Orange County, rather than
from general tax funds.

Transcript Staff

Bret Christensen
Mora Prestinary
John Quigley
Margarett Rogers
Karen Wood

Editor
Victoria Garrott-Collins

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